It is much disputed by divines, concerning the power of man's will to good and evil in the state of innocence; and, upon very nice and dangerous precipices, stand their *determinations* on either side. *South's Sermons.*

Consult thy judgment, affections and inclinations, and make thy *determination* upon every particular; and be always as suspicious of thyself as possible. *Calamy's Sermons.*

3. Judicial decision.

He confined the knowledge of governing to justice and lenity, and to the speedy *determination* of civil and criminal causes. *Gulliver's Travels.*

DETE'RMINATIVE. *adj.* [from *determinate.*]

1. That which uncontrolably directs to a certain end.

That individual action which is justly punished as sinful in us, cannot proceed from the special influence and *determinative* power of a just cause. *Bramh. against Hobbs.*

2. That which makes a limitation.

If the term added to make up the complex subject does not necessarily or constantly belong to it, then it is *determinative*, and limits the subject to a particular part of its extension; as, every pious man shall be happy. *Watts's Logick.*

DETERMINA'TOR. *n. s.* [from *determinate.*] One who determines.

Hereunto they have recourse as unto the oracles of life, unto the great *determinator* of virginity, conceptions, fertility, and the inscrutable infirmities of the whole body. *Brown.*

To DETE'RMINE. *v. a.* [*determiner*, Fr. *determino*, Latin.]

1. To fix; to settle.

It is concluded he shall be protector.

—It is *determin'd*, not concluded yet;

But so it must be, if the king miscarry. *Shakes. Richard* III.

More particularly to *determine* the proper season for grammar, I do not see how it can be made a study, but as an introduction to rhetorick. *Locke.*

2. To conclude; to fix ultimately.

Probability, in the nature of it, supposes that a thing may, or may not be so, for any thing that yet appears, or is certainly *determined* on the other side. *South's Sermons.*

Milton's subject was still greater than either of the former: it does not *determine* the fate of single persons or nations, but of a whole species. *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 267.

Destruction hangs on every word we speak,

On every thought, 'till the concluding stroke

Determines all, and closes our design. *Addison's Cato.*

3. To bound; to confine.

The knowledge of men hitherto hath been *determined* by the view or sight; so that whatsoever is invisible, either in respect of the fineness of the body itself, or the smallness of the parts, or of the subtilty of the motion, is little enquired. *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 98.

No sooner have they climbed that hill, which thus *determines* their view at a distance, but a new prospect is opened. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

4. To adjust; to limit.

The principium individuationis is existence itself, which *determines* a being of any sort to a particular time and place, incommunicable to two beings of the same kind. *Locke.*

He that has settled in his mind *determined* ideas, with names affixed to them, will be able to discern their differences one from another, which is really distinguishing. *Locke.*

5. To direct to any certain point.

6. To influence the choice.

You have the captives,

Who were the opposites of this day's strife:

We do require them of you, so to use them

As we shall find their merits and our safety

May equally *determine.* *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

A man may suspend the act of his choice from being *determined* for or against the thing proposed, 'till he has examined it. *Locke.*

As soon as the studious man's hunger and thirst makes him uneasy, he, whose will was never *determined* to any pursuit of good cheer, is, by the uneasiness of hunger and thirst, presently *determined* to eating and drinking. *Locke.*

7. To resolve.

Jonathan knew that it was *determined* of his father to slay David. 1 *Sa.* xx. 33.

8. To decide.

I do not ask whether bodies so exist, that the motion of one cannot be without the motion of another: to *determine* this either way, is to beg the question for or against a vacuum. *Locke.*

9. To put an end to; to destroy.

Now where is he, that will not stay so long

'Till sickness hath *determin'd* me? *Shakespeare's Henry* IV.

To DETE'RMINE. *v. n.*

1. To conclude; to form a final conclusion.

Eve! now expect great tidings, which perhaps

Of us will soon *determine*, or impose

New laws to be observ'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, *b.* xi.

It is indifferent to the matter in hand which way the learned shall *determine* of it. *Locke.*

2. To end; to come to an end.

They were apprehended, and after conviction the danger *determined* by their deaths. *Hayward.*

All pleasure springing from a gratified passion, as most of the pleasure of sin does, must needs *determine* with that passion. *South's Sermons.*

3. To come to a decision.

She soon shall know of us,

How honourably and how kindly we

Determine for her. *Shakes. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

4. To end consequentially.

Revolutions of state, many times, make way for new institutions and forms; and often *determine* in either setting up some tyranny at home, or bringing in some conquest from abroad. *Temple.*

5. To resolve concerning any thing.

Now, noble peers, the cause why we are met

Is to *determine* of the coronation. *Shakesp. Richard* III.

DETERRA'TION. *n. s.* [*de* and *terra*, Latin; *deterrer*, French.] Discovery of any thing by removal of the earth that hides it; the act of unburying.

This concerns the raising of new mountains, *deterrations* or the devolution of earth down upon the valleys, from the hills and higher grounds. *Woodward's Natural History.*

DETE'RSION. *n. s.* [from *deterge*, Latin.] The act of cleansing a sore.

I endeavoured *detersion*; but the matter could not be discharged. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

DETE'RSIVE. *adj.* [from *deterge.*] Having the power to cleanse.

DETE'RSIVE. *n. s.* An application that has the power of cleansing wounds.

We frequently see simple ulcers afflicted with sharp humours, which corrode them, and render them painful sordid ulcers, if not timely relieved by *detersives* and lenients. *Wiseman.*

To DETE'ST. *v. a.* [*detester*, Latin.] To hate; to abhor; to abominate.

Nigh thereto the ever-damned beast

Durst not approach; for he was deadly made,

And all that life preserved did *detest. Fairy Queen*, *b.* i. *c.* 12.

Glory grows guilty of *detested* crimes,

When for fame's sake, for praise, an outward part,

We bend to that the working of the heart. *Shakespeare.*

Since Cleopatra died,

I've liv'd in such dishonour, that the gods

Detest my baseness. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*

There is that naturally in the heart of man which abhors sin as sin, and consequently would make him *detest* it both in himself and others too. *South's Sermons.*

Who dares think one thing, and another tell,

My heart *detests* him as the gates of hell. *Pope.*

DETE'STABLE. *adj.* [from *detest.*] Hateful; abhorred; abominable; odious.

Beguil'd, divorc'd, wrong'd, spighted, slain!

Most *detestable* death. *Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet.*

He desired him, and the residue of the Scottish nobility, to consider that both armies consisted of Christians, to whom nothing is more *detestable* than effusion of human blood. *Heyw.*

DETE'STABLY. *adv.* [from *detestable.*] Hatefully; abominably; odiously.

It stands here stigmatized by the apostle as a temper of mind, rendering man so *detestably* bad, that the great enemy of mankind, the devil himself, neither can nor desires to make them worse. *South's Sermons.*

DETESTA'TION. *n. s.* [from *detest.*]

1. Hatred; abhorrence; abomination.

Then only did misfortune make her see what she had done, especially finding in us rather *detestation* than pity. *Sidney*, *b.* ii.

2. It is sometimes used with *for*; but *of* seems more proper.

The *detestation* you can express

For vice in all its glitt'ring dress. *Swift.*

Our love of God will inspire us with a *detestation for* sin, as what is of all things most contrary to his divine nature. *Swift.*

DETE'STER. *n. s.* [from *detest.*] One that hates or abhors.

To DETHRO'NE. *v. a.* [*destroner*, Fr. *de* and *thronus*, Latin.] To devest of regality; to throw down from the throne; to deprive of regal dignity.

DETI'NUE. *n. s.* [*detenue*, French.] A writ that lies against him, who, having goods or chattels delivered him to keep, refuses to deliver them again. *Cowel.*

DETONA'TION. *n. s.* [*detono*, Latin.] Somewhat more forcible than the ordinary crackling of salts in calcination; as in the going off of the pulvis or aurum fulminans, or the like. It is also used for that noise which happens upon the mixture of fluids that ferment with violence; as oil of turpentine with oil of vitriol, resembling the explosion of gunpowder. *Quincy.*

A new coal is not to be cast on the nitre, 'till the *detonation* occasioned by the former be either quite or almost altogether ended; unless it chance that the puffing matter do blow the coal too soon out of the crucible. *Boyle on Saltpetre.*

To DE'TONIZE. *v. a.* [from *detono*, Latin.] To calcine with detonation. A chemical term.

Nineteen parts in twenty of *detonized* nitre is destroyed in eighteen days. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

To DETO'RT. *v. a.* [*detortus*, of *detorqueo*, Latin.] To wrest from the original import, meaning, or design.

They have assumed what amounts to an infallibility in the private spirit, and have *detorted* texts of scripture to the sedition, disturbance, and destruction of the civil government. *Dryden's Preface to Rel. Laici.*

To DETRA'CT. *v. a.* [*detractum*, Latin; *detracter*, French.] To derogate; to take away by envy and calumny, or otherwise, any thing from the reputation of another.

Those were assistants in private, but not trusted to manage the affairs in publick; for that would *detract* from the honour of the principal ambassador. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

No envy can *detract* from this: it will shine in history, and, like swans, grow whiter the longer it endures. *Dryden.*

DETRA'CTER. *n. s.* [from *detract.*] One that takes away another's reputation; one that impairs the honour of another injuriously.

I am right glad to be thus satisfied by you, in that I have often heard it questioned, and yet was never able till now to choke the mouth of such *detracters* with the certain knowledge of their slanderous untruths. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Whether we are so intirely sure of their loyalty upon the present foot of government as you may imagine, their *detracters* make a question. *Swift.*

Away the fair *detracters* went,

And gave by turns their censures vent. *Swift.*

DETRA'CTION. *n. s* [*detractio*, Latin; *detraction*, French.] *Detraction*, in the native importance of the word, signifies the withdrawing or taking off from a thing; and, as it is applied to the reputation, it denotes the impairing or lessening a man in point of fame, rendering him less valued and esteemed by others, which is the final aim of *detraction*, though pursued by various means. *Ayliffe.*

Even now

I put myself to thy direction, and

Unspeak mine own *detraction*; here abjure

The taints and blames I laid upon myself,

For strangers to my nature. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Fame, that her high birth to raise,

Seem'd erst so lavish and profuse,

We may justly now accuse

Of *detraction* from her praise. *Milton.*

If *detraction* could invite us, discretion surely would contain us from any derogatory intention. *Brown.*

To put a stop to the insults and *detractions* of vain men, I resolved to enter a little farther into the examination. *Woodward's Natural History.*

To consider an author farther, as the subject of obloquy and *detraction*, we may observe with what pleasure a work is received by the invidious part of mankind, in which a writer falls short of himself. *Addison's Freeholder*, N°. 40.

DETRA'CTORY. *adj.* [from *detract.*] Defamatory by denial of desert; derogatory. Sometimes with *to*, properly *from.*

This is not only derogatory unto the wisdom of God, who hath proposed the world unto our knowledge, and thereby the notion of himself, but also *detractory* unto the intellect and sense of man, expressedly disposed for that inquisition. *Brown.*

In mentioning the joys of heaven, I use the expressions I find less *detractory* from a theme above our praises. *Boyle.*

The *detractory* lye takes from a great man the reputation that justly belongs to him. *Arbuthnot's History of J. Bull.*

DETRA'CTRESS. *n. s.* [from *detract.*] A censorious woman.

If any shall detract from a lady's character, unless she be absent, the said *detractress* shall be forthwith ordered to the lowest place of the room. *Addison's Freeholder*, N°. 23.

DETRIMENT. *n. s.* [*detrimentum*, Latin.] Loss; damage; mischief; diminution; harm.

Difficult it must needs have been for one Christian church to abolish that which all had received and held for the space of many ages, and that without any *detriment* unto religion. *Hooker*, *b.* iv. *s.* 14.

I can repair

That *detriment*, if such it be, to lose

Self-lost. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, *b.* vii. *l.* 152.

If your joint pow'r prevail, th' affairs of hell

No *detriment* need fear: go, and be strong. *Milton's P. Lost.*

There often falls out so many things to be done on the sudden, that some of them must of necessity be neglected for that whole year, which is the greatest *detriment* to this whole mystery. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

Let a family burn but a candle a night less than the usual number, and they may take in the Spectator without *detriment* to their private affairs. *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 486.

DETRIME'NTAL. *adj.* [from *detriment.*] Mischievous; harmful; causing loss.

Among all honorary rewards, which are neither dangerous nor *detrimental* to the donor, I remember none so remarkable as the titles which are bestowed by the emperor of China: these are never given to any subject 'till the subject is dead. *Addison's Guardian*, N°. 96.

Obstinacy in prejudices, which are *detrimental* to our country, ought not to be mistaken for virtuous resolution and firmness of mind. *Addison's Freeholder*, N°. 25.

DETRI'TION. *n. s.* [*detero*, *detritus*, Latin.] The act of wearing away. *Dict.*

To DETRU'DE. *v. a.* [*detrudo*, Latin.] To thrust down; To force into a lower place.

Such as are *detruded* down to hell,

Either, for shame, they still themselves retire;

Or, ty'd in chains, they in close prison dwell. *Davies.*

Philosophers are of opinion, that the souls of men may, for their miscarriages, be *detruded* into the bodies of beasts. *Locke.*

At thy command the vernal sun awakes

The torpid sap, *detruded* to the root

By wintry winds. *Thomson's Spring.*

To DETRU'NCATE. *v. a.* [*detrunco*, Latin.] To lop; to cut; to shorten by deprivation of parts.

DETRUNCA'TION. *n. s.* [from *detruncate.*] The act of lopping or cutting.

DETRU'SION. *n. s.* [from *detrusio*, Latin.] The act of thrusting or forcing down.

From this *detrusion* of the waters towards the side, the parts towards the pole must be much increased. *Keil against Burnet.*

DETURBA'TION. *n. s.* [*deturbo*, Latin.] The act of throwing down; degradation. *Dict.*

DEVASTA'TION. *n. s.* [*devastio*, Latin.] Waste; havock; desolation; destruction.

By *devastation* the rough warrior gains,

And farmers fatten most when famine reigns. *Garth.*

That flood which overflowed Attica in the days of Ogyges, and that which drowned Thessaly in Deucalion's Time, made cruel havock and *devastation* among them. *Woodward.*

DEUCE. *n. s.* [*deus*, French.] 1. Two: A word used in games.

You are a gentleman and a gamester; then, I am sure, you know how much the gross sum of *deuce* ace amounts to. *Shak.*

2. The devil. See DEUSE.

To DEVE'LOP. *v. a.* [*developer*, French.] To disengage from something that enfolds and conceals; to disentangle; to clear from its covering.

Take him to *develop*, if you can,

And hew the block off, and get out the man. *Dunciad.*

DEVE'RGENCE. *n. s.* [*devergentia*, Latin.] Declivity; declination. *Dict.*

To DEVE'ST. *v. a.* [*devester*, French; *de* and *vestis*, Latin.]

1. To strip; to deprive of cloaths.

Then of his arms Androgeus he *devests*,

His sword, his shield he takes, and plumed crests. *Denham.*

2. To strip; to take away any thing good.

What are those breaches of the law of nature and nations, which do forfeit and *devest* all right and title in a nation to government? *Bacon.*

3. To free from any thing bad.

Come on, thou little inmate of this breast,

Which for thy sake from passions I *devest*. *Prior.*

DEVE'X. *adj.* [*devexus*, Latin.] Bending down; declivous; incurvated downwards.

DEVE'XITY. *n. s.* [from *devex.*] Incurvation downwards; declivity.

To DE'VIATE. *v. n.* [*de via decedere*, Latin.]

1. To wander from the right or common way.

The rest to some faint meaning make pretence,

But Shadwell never *deviates* into sense. *Dryden.*

Thus Pegasus, a nearer way to take,

May boldly *deviate* from the common track. *Pope.*

What makes all physical and moral ill?

There nature *deviates*, and here wanders will. *Pope's Essays.*

Besides places which may *deviate* from the sense of the author, it would be kind to observe any deficiencies in the diction. *Pope.*

2. To go astray; to err; to sin; to offend.

DEVIA'TION. *n. s.* [from *deviate.*]

1. The act of quitting the right way; error; wandering.

These bodies persevere in their motions, and constantly move round in the same tracts, without making the least *deviation*. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

2. Variation from established rule.

Having once surveyed the true and proper natural alphabet, we may easily discover the *deviations* from it in the character thereof, in all the alphabets in use, either by defect of single characters, of letters, or by confusion of them. *Holder.*

3. Offence; obliquity of conduct.

Worthy persons, if inadvertently drawn into a *deviation*, will endeavour instantly to recover their lost ground, that they may not bring error into habit. *Clarissa.*

DEVI'CE. *n. s.* [*devise*, French; *divisa*, Italian.]

1. A contrivance; a stratagem.

This is our *device*,

That Falstaff at that oak shall meet with us. *Shakespeare.*

He intended it as a politick *device* to lessen their interest, and keep them low in the world. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. A design; a scheme formed; project; speculation.

Touching the exchange of laws in practice with laws in

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